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and **Post**
124 YEARS OLD

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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING MAY 15th, 1920
10,679

NORWICH'S POPULATION.
Norwich, according to the latest census figures, has not changed in the past ten years from the slow but sure progress that has characterized it in the past. As the result of the many changes that have been made during the decade the town of Norwich shows a net gain of 1448, an increase which leaves the population just under 30,000.

Unlike many of the cities which have so greatly benefited as the result of war activities Norwich can attribute nothing to that. On the other hand there are reasons for believing that because of the demands for labor following the ending of war contracts Norwich in the past year and a half has experienced a considerable loss. In ten years Norwich has lost a number of industries, including one of its largest. There have been some new ones added and expansion on a large scale is planned by another but the changing situation has come at the census taking period and the effect cannot fail to be felt.

Norwich has the experience in this census of having its city population showing a greater increase by nearly 500 than that in the entire town. On the face of it this seems a bit contradictory but this has been due to the readjustment of the city and town lines in the Sunnyside section where a portion of what was outside the city has been taken into the city, thus making the city a considerable gainer though it did not increase the people in the town. On the other hand it doesn't mean any actual increase in population except so far as results from extending the city line.

Norwich's growth averaging only 144 a year for the decade represents a percentage of increase that is larger than many though not by any means all that could be desired. Under different conditions and proper effort put forward to make use of its facilities it is none too early to set out in an effort to secure a substantial increase in population during the next ten years.

MORE HELP FOR EUROPE.
Many are the pleas which have been made and many are the steps that have been taken to bring about better conditions among the stricken people of Europe who are suffering in destitute circumstances as the result of the war and the inability to better the existing conditions.

That there is need of making greater efforts than have been made in this direction is evidenced by the statement of Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the Red Cross council, when he tells of the conditions prevailing today in that section of the world from the Baltic to the Black sea. The situation in the new Baltic states, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Austria-Hungary, Serbia and even in Poland and the Ukraine where fighting is still underway as pictured by the representative of the world's great humanitarian organization cannot fail to direct new attention to the needs that exist.

Not only did he tell the conference of the way in which people are dying for lack of food, the way they are being moved down by disease with inadequate medical facilities and supplies and the way in which the deplorable condition is making the people more susceptible to disease but he showed that they are in no position to do anything for themselves. They are feeling the consequences of the war and are unable to rally from their position. They haven't the strength, the means or the raw material necessary to set them on the road to normal conditions.

It is of course a situation in which the whole world must of necessity be interested. Mr. Davidson believes that the United States should step forward with a helping hand in the shape of a half billion appropriated by congress. There has never been a time when money was needed or being called for in more ways or larger sums than in the past several years. This country has never turned a deaf ear to the cry of the suffering and the appeal by the Red Cross officials make it evident that the time has not arrived when such appeals are at an end.

OREGON'S ADVANTAGE.
There is plenty of time for trouble to develop in the Mexican situation from other directions than those believed to be possible. In fact it will be a bit strange, in view of the fact that it is Mexico, if they do not. But should it be possible to view the existing situation as it is at present shaped and not take into consideration new developments which may arise to better conditions there are certainly some to be straitened out in a way that must be highly unsatisfactory to General Obregon and his ambitious wife president.

Carranza has apparently been separated from some of his advisers at least and if reports are true is a fugitive in the mountains, where it seems improbable that he can cause much trouble but as those conditions where it seems likely that he will appreciate the offer that has been offered to him to get out of the country unharmed, Carranza's stubborn disposition stands in the way of such action unless the decided manifestation against him brings him to a full realization of the situation.

But not only has General Obregon battled Carranza but he has also accomplished an equally important task in reaching an understanding with General Guzman whereby the latter has indicated his retirement from the race for the Mexican presidency. If this does not leave a clear field for Obregon it presents a serious dispute between present day leaders and strengthens the chances

for Obregon. The name of Bonillas is being mentioned as a possible contestant but in view of the fact that Bonillas is the man who was favored by Carranza as against Obregon and Carranza has been so quickly and completely disposed of it seems improbable that much serious opposition can be expected from that direction.

Obregon thus appears to have played his cards in such a way as to give him a decided advantage and from such declarations as he has made he has paved the way for getting support in his ambition from without as well as from within the country.

TIME TO GET BUSY.
Nothing very definite in the way of relieving the labor situation on the farms of the country is being accomplished if we are to judge from the reports which continue to be made of the desperate situation. Those engaged in agricultural pursuits complain about their help going to the cities and the census reports substantiate them. Even the farmers' sons and the farmers themselves have been attracted by the attractive factory jobs.

We are going through a period where there is much complaint over the high price of goods and some of these high prices concern foodstuffs that come from the farm. We are in fact told that wheat is likely to take a stiff jump just as soon as government control is relaxed in spite of the amount that will be carried over from the last crop. This is attributed somewhat to the none too good outlook for coming crops and the fact that the help to put in and gather such crops is not to be had. In other words it must be expected that the probabilities of reduced production will result in higher prices. And what is true of wheat is bound to be true of the other products of the farm, and for the same reason.

But while these things are being pointed out, while it is being realized that the farmers are willing but really have their hands tied and while the conditions which all are up in arms against are approaching in the distance, what is being done to check or prevent them?

Farmers are making use of tractors and more machinery to replace men where they can, but that will not solve the whole problem for there must be help given to run the farm machinery as well as to drive the horse or use the hoe. Farmers realize the importance of keeping up production. If it was possible to get help there would be no question but that the land would produce just as prolifically as ever, but the help is not forthcoming. It is this situation that calls for serious attention and it is this situation that should make everyone who has the time and opportunity to go in for home gardening just as diligently and extensively as at any time during the war. Those who raise much of their food supply; and to a certain degree they can, will have less conflict with the unpopular high cost of living and every bit of personal help will relieve the general situation just that much. With many doing it the help will be considerable. It is therefore time to get busy.

LEVI P. MORTON.
Few are the public careers that extend over the long term of years that did that of Levi P. Morton, a sturdy but long since inactive figure in republican politics, and a commanding figure for many years in financial affairs. This was another case of going from the bottom to the top of the ladder, of making a success in life through personal efforts and the making of the best use of energetic impulses to him the early training and the opportunities as they were presented.

His rise from the boy in a country store to the head of one of New York's leading financial institutions was by successive steps but in each instance indicated the commanding ability of the man. In politics Mr. Morton was not a self-seeker. Had he been more aggressive he would have been president of the country, or at least a candidate. As it was, his term as vice president clearly displayed the character of the man and in that as well as in his other political offices he was highly esteemed. He was one of those politicians where the office sought the man. Following middle age he was successively congressman, minister to France, vice president and governor of New York, and whatever service he undertook he performed with credit.

In politics or in business, and in financial circles his concern handled some very important matters, he wielded an influence for good, while the help that he gave as a financial expert while in congress stands out prominently in his record.

Though Vermont has its claim upon him as a son of that commonwealth, all New England has reason to pride itself on the fact that he was representative of this part of the country.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
The man on the corner says: Style or no style, some people insist on keeping run down at the heel.

Even if conditions are getting bad in Russia they certainly have been headed that way for a long time.

Those who know the Salvation Army know it to be an organization that is a constant friend to humanity.

There are not many conditions these days, no matter what they are that can not be attributed to prohibition.

Arinstein, the crook who has just given himself up in New York, didn't believe in getting rich as slowly as the pros do.

Things are progressing unusually well in Mexico when General Obregon and General Gonzalez reach an agreement without bloodshed.

While Chicago is announcing the largest hotel in the world, New York is closing up some of its hostilities, evening during the housing shortage.

Diplomats received by the president are said to have been surprised at his good health. Probably wondered why they had not been received before.

Senator Thomas of Colorado views the situation sanely when he insists the democrats have enough trouble ahead in the coming campaign without endorsing the president's stand on the treaty.

We don't recall anyone who is likely to rush to the assistance of the soviet government in Russia to prevent it from going to smash unless it is those in this country who think so much of it.

While there is a chance to discover a cheaper fuel for stoves and autos there is also a big chance to discover some method that will remove the ink from newspapers so that they can be reconverted into newspaper.

Five Minutes a Day With Our Presidents
Copyright 1920—By James Morgan

LYNN—SLINGS AND ARROWS.
1857—Grant's tour of the world.
1860—June, defeated for nomination for third term in Republican National Convention.
Entered the firm of Grant & Ward, bankers, in New York.
1864—Failure of Grant & Ward. Grant began to write his "Personal Memoirs."
Afflicted with cancer of the throat.
1869—March 4, Congress revived the rank of General for him.
July 23, died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63.

The last scene of all that ends the strange eventful history of Grant was the strangest, and most pathetic. When a cry of Caesarism was raised in Grant's second term, there appeared a little book, "The Coming Crown," which amusingly portrayed "the imperial presidency." Somehow the little son of president did not fit well into the picture as "Emperor Ulysses I." But the Crown Prince Frederick, "Prince Jesse," and the other "Imperial Highnesses" were better suited to their position. He was a man of courtiers to give her time to mature in Europe. And she came home engaged to Algonquin Sartoris, an Englishman whom she met on shipboard. The match was not all to the liking of her fond father. After he had given her away in a brilliant White House wedding he was found lying on his bed, his face buried in a pillow, a prey to grief.

When Grant left the White House, freed from public care for the first time in 15 years, his uppermost wish was to visit his daughter in England, where he was surprised by the public welcome that greeted his arrival. He was "puzzled to find himself a personage," said James Russell Lowell. But his political friends were quick to see his triumph abroad a chance to restore their own prestige at home and they urged him until he had completed a tour of the world, which remains, perhaps, unequal-

FROM LUCILLE'S DIARY

When father suggested that grandmother should go to Florida for the rest of the winter, I said at once that I would gladly take her, for, of course, she could not travel. Dad was much pleased by my offer, and he wished us to start immediately.

"It will take me a few days to assemble a wardrobe, daddy," I told him.

"You won't need any new clothes, Lucille," he chuckled unfeelingly. "There aren't more than a hundred people in Fruit Lane, and I don't suppose a sports suit or a ball gown was ever seen in the hamlet."

After I found father immovable in his determination to send grandmother to Florida, I regretted that I had not let Cousin Fannie go with her. When I mentioned this to father, he said that the quiet would do me good.

So I took grandmother to Florida and I had a perfectly dreadful trip, for she was car sick all the way. The only pleasure I had was in the dining car. She could not eat, so I went to my meals alone and I lingered as long as I could. It was necessary for me to have a rest from poor granny so that I could be more bright and cheery when I was with her.

Father's description of Fruit Lane scarcely did the place justice. It was even quieter than he had led me to believe. Indeed, it was as dull as ditch water. The old people with whom we boarded were kindly in their provincial way and I realized that it was a good place for grandmother, but after three days of stagnation I decided that I should have a nervous breakdown if I were obliged to languish there any longer.

"Granny," I said, "I think I shall go to Jacksonville for a few days' change."

"Do you think your mother would like to have you running around Florida all alone?" she asked.

"Oh, granny dear, mother isn't so archaic as to mind in the least. Don't you think a girl who has been to France with the army is capable of traveling alone?" I knew you are deliciously comfy here and I shall not worry about you at all."

"I wish I could return the compliment," said granny in her crisp way.

The first thing I did in Jacksonville was to look up some of my A. E. F.

SNAP SHOTS OF G. O. P. CONVENTIONS
By A. H. VANDENBERG
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Second Convention.
The second republican national convention met at Chicago, May 14, 1860 in the famous "wigwag" specially erected for the occasion and with accommodations for 10,000 people. Delegates attended from all the free-soil states and from the six slave states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas.

The temporary chairman was David Wilmont—author of the famous "Wilmont Proviso" and formerly an anti-slavery democrat. The permanent chairman was George Ashmun of Massachusetts.

Seward was the leading presidential candidate when the convention assembled, and to him was attached an earnest, affectionate following. His only formidable rival was Lincoln, whose deal with Douglas in 1858 had built him into tremendous challenge.

"Favorite sons" first put in their appearance at this convention: Simon Cameron from Pennsylvania, Edward Bates from Missouri, Salmon P. Chase from Ohio, William L. Dayton from New Jersey (nominated for vice president four years previously) and Jacob Collamer from Vermont. Together they represented the votes of an uncertain but determining convention factor.

On the first ballot, Seward led handsomely. On the second, Pennsylvania helped Lincoln close the gap. On the third, Lincoln was within 1-2 vote of nomination, and the vote totals were formally announced, Ohio swung over to him the necessary votes from Chase to designate the Great Emancipator to his immortal task. Two ballots nominated Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, and the third elected Abraham Lincoln.

The platform inveighed bitterly against disunion—thanks to an amendment to the resolutions committee report forced by Joshua R. Giddings and George William Curtis of New York; declared slavery into all states or into any territories; declared for a free-soil; renewed appeal for a Pacific railroad; and enunciated the doctrine of tariff protection.

One of the interesting figures in the convention was Horace Greeley, famous editor of the New York Tribune who, though therefore a boon political partner of Seward, opposed Lincoln. He was unable to obtain a seat from New York, he went to Chicago as a delegate from Oregon—convention rules not then prohibiting this sort of absentee representation.

(Continued tomorrow with the story of the Third Convention.)

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Whether it be scarce or expensive or both, when you choose for your cereal **Grape-Nuts**

This food needs no sweetening for it contains its own sugar self developed from the grains.

While other cereals require more or less sugar to make them attractive Grape-Nuts own rich flavor is abundantly satisfying.

At Grocers
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

friends that I knew lived there, and I had a charming time. Five days I played golf and tennis and danced and boated to my heart's content. I simply could not contemplate going back to so stupid Fruit Lane. I was what I could not remain in Jacksonville much longer because my funds were getting low. I did not like to alarm the family by telegraphing father for money, so I decided to return homeward. I had my ticket and enough cash for the trip.

It happened most pleasantly that Capt. Oswald, one of my Souilly friends, was taking his younger sister to Chicago to study music. I arranged to go with them, and we had the jolliest kind of time en route. We stopped off a day at Chattanooga, and went up Lookout Mountain, which I felt was very educational.

It was funny to see the amazement with which I was greeted when I arrived home yesterday morning, while the family was breakfasting.

"Why, Lucille," mother exclaimed, "What is the matter?"

"Nothing, mother, mine," I said. "I just came home—that's all."

"But where's your grandmother?" asked father.

"She's in Fruit Lane having the time of her young life, daddy."

"But why did you leave her?"

"Well, I felt I was needed at home and I was also afraid I should be ill. Fruit Lane didn't agree with me at all."

"You look perfectly splendid," remarked mother.

"Well, you see, I stopped off in Jacksonville and got toned up there."

"What did you do in Jacksonville at a hotel all by yourself?" mother inquired, and then I told what a lovely time I had with the Oswalds and other friends, and strangely enough, she did not appear to be as pleased as I expected.

"I must say, Lucille," said father, "that I feel it high-handed of you to run away and leave your grandmother. You know you offered to take her down there."

"Yes, I know I did, daddy, but I didn't offer to bring her back. Mother can run down and get her."

"Running down to Florida is not the cheapest form of exercise," grumbled father, and I sat down to breakfast feeling that for an only daughter I had certainly received a lukewarm welcome home.—Chicago News.

led in brilliance. As he went his way from London to Tokyo, Emperors and Kings honored him, marshals paraded their troops before him, statesmen consulted him. But he bore himself amid all the splendid pageantry as simply as if he were an onlooking bystander.

Coming home after three years' absence, he weakly yielded to the politicians who were using his name in a desperate adventure to regain power for the "Stalwart" faction of the Republican party. But the war, unwritten law against a third term was violated in his defeat in the Republican convention of 1880.

The simple truth is Grant was in need of employment. After counting over his money left after his long, costly trip, he saw, as he wrote to a friend, that he would have "to live in Galena or on a farm." . . . if not in the White House!

Failing the White House, he was tempted by a "young Napoleon of Finance" into the whirlpool of New York, and to become a partner in a Wall Street bank. Into that blind venture he put what little money he had and most of all—his name.

The great but modest soldier had always a weakness for mere rich men, who had succeeded where he failed. Established in a big house in New York, with the money rolling in upon him from the country, he was the envy of his partner, the hero of Appomattox actually felt flattered by the thought that at last he was a "success" and could meet millionaires on a level!

After spending three years in that fool's paradise, he was rudely awakened from his dream of wealth by the "young Napoleon's" request that he go borrowing from William H. Vanderbilt to save the nation from crashing. He was lame from a fall on an icy street when the truth was broken to him, but he limped into the Fifth Avenue palace of the multimillionaire and came out with \$150,000.

As he entered the bank two days later, he was met with the crushing news that the firm of Grant & Ward had gone down in a shameful failure. Hours afterward a clerk found the broken man still sitting at his desk in silent despair, his head dropped forward, his hair matted with sweat.

The trial of the partner and of another man involved in the big swindle, which ended in their conviction and imprisonment, opened Grant's eyes to what a dupes he had been. "I have made it a rule of my life," he grieved, "to trust a man longer after other people gave him up; but I don't see how I can ever trust any human being again."

Had not a stranger, grateful for "services ending April, 1865," come instantly to his rescue, Grant would have been reduced to actual want in New York again, as he had been just 30 years before, when he landed in the city an ex-army officer in disgrace. Vanderbilt took from him the little real estate that he owned, even his sword, even his medals of his victories in war and of his triumphs abroad. These latter were afterward given to the government and

are now treasured in the National Museum at Washington, a melancholy reminder of an extraordinary pawn.

Out of had came good. Grant opens his "Personal Memoirs" with a frank admission that he consented to write that great narrative only because he was living on borrowed money when a publisher proposed the undertaking. As he pursued his theme he was gratified to discover an unsuspected gift for unfolding a moving tale of his adventures and achievements in the field. He wrote on until he had finished a story as imposing in its directness and simplicity as his own nature. And the first sales of it brought his wife, when he was gone, more money than all the earnings of his lifetime.

One day, in the midst of his writings, as he was eating a peach, he felt a stabbing pain in his throat. A deadly cancer had him in its clutch. With grim heroism, he fought it until he had completed the two volumes of his "Memoirs," although he was reduced to the necessity of whispering his dictation in the ear of a stenographer. Finally he was left speechless and had to write out the closing chapters on a pad in his lap. At the coming of summer, he was taken up-state to a cottage on Mt. McGregor. There he silently welcomed, as he sat on the piazza, the visitors who came to see him, among them General Simon Bolivar Buckner. To that classmate at West Point and comrade at Fort Donald, Grant gave his last message to his countrymen, a message of rejecting that his sufferings had united North and South in common sympathy.

Tomorrow: Why Hayes was Nominated.

THE TIME HAS COME

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"Karavan"
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Stories That Recall Others

Free!
The husband was reading an article which seemed to please him. He read it aloud to his wife. It had to do with the adventure of marriage and was certainly very favorably inclined toward that state. It closed, "Joy shared is doubled and sorrow shared is halved."

The wife sniffed incredulously. "I don't believe that," she said, "it's just sentiment—that's all."

"Oh, I don't know," drawled the husband, "it seems to me that you get a lot of relief out of weeping on my shoulder sometimes."

It Worked
The young woman is very sarcastic and her steady has been at his wits end to know how to overcome it. He got an inspiration from a movie show. When he called next time he had his machine to take her out to drive. After getting comfortably settled he put a box of candy in her lap and started out for a pleasant evening. The young woman couldn't stand his case. She took out a bon bon and began to nibble and then said in icy tones, "Why this candy is stale!"

Strung by the remark he thought of the cave man stuff he saw in the movie. He did what he thought was a real rough act. He seized the beautiful box of candy and threw it as far as he could.

For a time there was silence. Then the girl began the conversation, and this time she spoke meekly and in "honeyed" tones. She is still speaking in the same way whenever a e in with him.

Standing In With Landlords.
A Chicago judge allowed tenants of an apartment house to fix their own rent, and they raised it 25 per cent. There's nothing like standing in with the landlord these days.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It's impossible for any woman to look as young as she thinks she looks.

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NO DOPE—NO ACETANILIDE
TRY IT AND BE COMFORTABLE
LAPUDINE
IT'S LIQUID—QUICK EFFECT

Chocolates
All Sodas and Ice Creams Reduced to 15c. War Tax Included, During the Sale.

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Buy more Chocolates and help reduce the price of sugar.

Everything in the store that's Chocolate is reduced on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week.

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Bitter Sweet Peppermints 50c	All \$1.25 Chocolates per pound \$1.10
Chocolate Covered Caramels 65c	All \$1.00 Chocolates per pound 83c
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A special assortment of Chocolate with cocoanut and fruit centers—85c per pound.

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